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Short Horn Cattle.

THOMAS BATES' HISTORY

OF

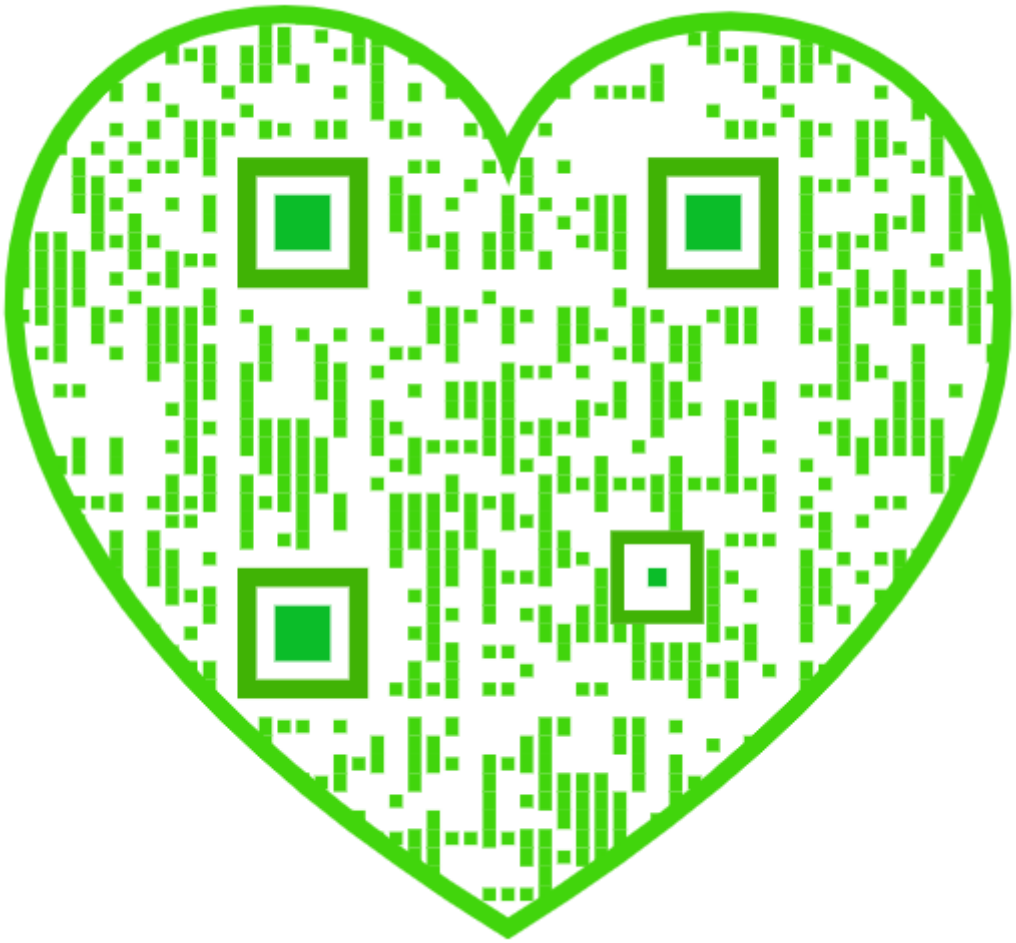
THE DUCHESS FAMILY,

AND

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. BATES AND JOHN PARKINSON.

LIST OF FIRST PRIZE WINNERS FROM 1839 TO 1863, IN ENGLAND, AND PRIZE WINNERS N. Y. STATE FAIRS, FROM 1841 TO 1863.

ALBANY
VAN BENTHUYSEN'S STEAM PRINTING HOUSE
1864.



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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

As a part of the history of Short-horns, we have fortunately obtained a copy of the correspondence between Thomas Bates and John Parkinson in 1842.

Mr. Bates gives a full account of the Duchess family, including the Duke of "Northumberland," (1940,) bred by him in 1835. Mr. Bates' Duchess 1st was purchased originally from Charles Colling, at his sale in 1810. Charles Colling had the family in his possession from 1784, his original cow having been bought of the agent of the Duke of Northumberland—and this cow was called "Duchess" by Mr. Colling—(155) No. 1, by Comet. This letter of Mr. Bates gives a full account of the Duchess family, up to the date of his letter in 1842.

FIRST CLASS PRIZE WINNERS FROM 1839 TO 1863.

In connection with this correspondence we give the pedigrees and history of the prize bulls and cows of the first class, from 1839 to 1863, as published in Bell's Weekly Messenger to 1862; and we have added the prize animals of 1863. B. P. J.

Mr. Bates' Celebrated Prize Animals, the "Duchess" and the "Duke of Northumberland."

To the Editor of the New Farmers' Journal:

Sir—Herewith I send you the pedigree of my Short-horn bull, "Duke of Northumberland," as described in the "Herd-book," (1940, in 3d volume,) and which is as follows:

Color roan, calved October 15th, 1835; got by Belvidere (1706), dam (Duchess 34th, page 356 of volume 3d of "Herd-book,") by Belvidere (1706), g. d. (Duchess 29th) by second Hubback (1423), gr. g d. (Duchess 20th) by the Earl (1511), gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 8th) by Marzke (413), gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 2d) by Thelton 1st (709), gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Duchess 1st, bred by Mr. Charles Colling,) by Comet (155),—[this cow was bought by me at Mr. C. Colling's sale, at Thelton, near Darlington, in 1810,]—gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252), gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Daisy bull (186),—[this cow was also bought of Mr. C. Colling by me in 1804,]—gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252), gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback (319), gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. [bought by Mr. C. Colling, from Stanwix, in 1784, of the late Duke of Northumberland's agent,] by Mr. James Brown's old red bull (97.)

The *whole* of this family of Short-horns are *alone* in my possession, having purchased my original cow of this tribe of cattle of the late Charles Colling, Esq., then of Thelton, near Darlington, thirty-eight years ago. They had been in the possession of Mr. C. Colling twenty years, who purchased his original cow, from Stanwix, of the agent of the late Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. C. Colling named her "Duchess," (which name I have continued,)

and when the first "Herd-book" was prepared I called the Duchess by Comet (155), No. 1. The Duke's dam, Duchess 34th, is the oldest cow I have of the family, and the "Duke" was her first calf. She has had eight calves, and is, I hope, again in calf to the "Duke," her eldest son. She was calved September 14, 1832, and in her tenth year she obtained the highest prize at the Yorkshire Society's late exhibition, at York, in August last, as the best cow of any age, the only time she was ever exhibited. Her daughter, Duchess 43d, obtained the premium as the best year old heifer at the Oxford meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1839. Her eldest brother, the "Duke," obtaining at the same meeting the premium as the best bull of any age, being then three years and eight months old; and the sister in blood to the Duke's dam obtained at the same time the premium as the best heifer in calf, though then only a year old. The Duke's own sister was then also in calf; and these same two heifers were awarded the first and second premiums at the Yorkshire Society's exhibition at Hull, in August, 1841, as the best three year old cows. The "Duke" also obtained the highest premium as the best two-years old bull, at the Yorkshire Society's first exhibition at York, in 1838, and premiums likewise at Stockton and Darlington, the same year (1838), as the best bull of any age, and obtained the highest premium as the best bull of any age at the late York meeting in August last. He never has been exhibited but upon the above five occasions.

I named this bull "Duke of Northumberland," to perpetuate the commemoration, that it is to the judgment and attention of the ancestors of the present Duke of Northumberland that this country, and the world, are indebted for a tribe of cattle which Mr. C. Colling repeatedly assured me *was the best he ever had or ever saw*, and that his first cow of this tribe was better than any he could produce from her, though put to his best bulls, which improved all other cattle; and *this tribe* of Short-horns was in the possession of the ancestors of the present Duke for two centuries; and Sir Hugh Smythson, the grandfather of the present Duke, kept up the celebrity of this tribe of cattle, by paying the greatest attention to their breeding. He used, a century ago, regularly to weigh his cattle and the food they ate, so as to *ascertain the improvement made in proportion to the food consumed.* This was before Mr. Bakewell was known as a superior breeder of stock, and this system I adopted above fifty years ago, not knowing that it had been previously done, and it was from the knowledge thus acquired by weighing the food consumed, and ascertaining the improvement made, that I became enabled to judge of the *real merits of animals by their external characters*, and in my experience, as a breeder, I have never found it to fail. From that knowledge, thus acquired, I selected *this tribe* of Short-horns, as superior to all other cattle, not only as small consumers, but as great growers and quick graziers, with the finest quality of beef. Mr. C. Colling exhibited at Darlington, in the spring of 1799, his two first calves by his bull Favorite, (252) a heifer and a steer, (afterwards known as the Durham ox, and exhibited for six years by Mr. John Day), then each three years old. The heifer was of this Duchess family, and she was larger than the steer, and exceeded him in every point, and on being slaughtered the following week, weighed above 100 stones, of 14 lbs. per stone; but her

great excellence consisted in the superior quality of her beef. She was uniformly covered with fat on every part. Mr. Robert Thompson, then of Chillingham Barns, in Northumberland, (whose superior judgment in Short-horns and Leicestershire sheep no one ever questioned) was at Darlington that day, and we repeatedly met each other at this heifer, both agreeing that she far exceeded any animal we had ever seen at her age. Finding that tribe of cattle were equally extraordinary as great milkers, induced me afterwards to purchase my first Duchess, then in calf by Favorite, of my bull Shelton 1st, and her daughter, and afterwards at the sale in 1840, the granddaughter. My first Duchess calved at Halton Castle, in Northumberland, June 7th, 1807; she was kept on grass only, in a pasture with nineteen other cows, and made in butter and milk for some months above *two guineas* per week, or forty-two shillings English money.

As a proof that this tribe of Short-horns have improved under my care, I may mention that "Duke of Northumberland's" dam consumes one third less food than my first Duchess (purchased in 1804), and her milk yields one-third more butter for each quart of milk; and, whilst the consumption of food is one third less, and the milk yields one-third more butter, there is also a greater growth of carcass, and an increased aptitude to fatten. "The Duke's" dam, Duchess 34th, was found with her right leg broken below the knee, when on grass, before she was a year old, and was (in consequence) confined in the house, and was not able to bear her weight on this leg for near nine months afterwards, thus preventing any improvements for that length of time, and is a cow that never has been indulged at any period; for some years scarce ever tasting a turnip in the winter months, and yet preserving her condition, and breeding regularly.

It is now about sixty years since I became impressed with the importance of selecting the very best animals to breed from, and for twenty-five years afterwards lost no opportunity of ascertaining the merits of the various tribes of Short-horns, and it was *only then* that this could be done, as there is scarce a vestige remaining of the many excellent cattle that were then in existence. I have never used any bull that had not Duchess blood, since I became possessed of this tribe, without perceiving, immediately, the error—except Belvidere (1706), and he was the last bull of a long race of well-descended Short-horns, whose blood (in the Princess cow) went direct from Hubback (319) to Favorite (252)—as in the Duchess tribe, and in Yarborough's dam (second Hubback's blood, 1423) — and these are the only *three tribes of Short-horns* that were so bred as females (and Mr. R. Colling's white bull the only male, being of the Princess family)—and all these three tribes, so bred, are united in the dam of the Duke of Northumberland — and there are no other Short-horns so bred. The superiority of the stock of Mr. R. Colling's white bull over Favorite's stock, (252), his sire, was evident to me in 1804—and was admitted by Mr. C. Colling, and I would gladly have then given 100 guineas to have had my first Duchess bulled by him, but I could not obtain it on any terms, and it was 27 years afterwards before I obtained the same blood in Belvidere (1706), the last pure blood of that tribe of Short-horns. For the last 35 years I have paid little attention to the subject, but the matter was as perfectly fixed in my remembrance as that of the pence or multiplica-

tion tables ; nor have I had cause to alter any opinion I then formed, and each revolving year has given me additional proof that the judgment I formed 35 years ago was correct in every particular. From 1805, when the Tynedale Ward Agricultural Society was formed, till 1812, I exhibited cattle at their Ovingham shows, and my success, even with inferior animals of my breeding, is yet well remembered, but I never showed my first Duchess, nor her son, Kelton 1st ; and from 1812 till the York first meeting, in 1838, I never showed any cattle at public exhibitions (26 years between) ; and it was with great reluctance that I again did so, well knowing what I had seen practiced at public meetings ; but I consented, at the urgent request of a then stranger, who happened unintentionally to have seen my cattle when buying horses of my tenants, and I exhibited seven Short-horns for eight premiums at York, in 1838, and, though five premiums were awarded to them, the three best animals were rejected ; and then I sent the next year to the Royal English Agricultural Society's first meeting at Oxford, expecting those placed before them at York would have again made their appearance at that exhibition ; but none of those appeared, and all my three rejected at York obtained the highest premiums ; the fourth (the cow) I there obtained the premium for was placed second at York, as a three year old, to one of my own, which got her thigh broke in the field, or she would have gone to Oxford instead of the one I did send.

I have entered thus into detail, to answer objections, by quoting facts, to prove that this tribe of cattle have not had a recent origin ; and, though the best cow then in existence, when I purchased my first Duchess, I have yet improved upon her, while all other Short-horns then in existence have been getting worse and worse, year by year.

Impressed with the importance of the subject of improving the live stock, from my attention to it, I addressed a printed letter, in 1807, to the Board of Agriculture, and all other agricultural societies ; but I met with the most violent opposition. I trust the spirit of inquiry is at length awakened by the formation of the Royal English Agricultural Society, and that thus the large landed proprietors of the United Kingdoms will direct that attention to the subject which it deserves, and which their own interest so evidently requires. It is only by the amelioration of the live stock that expensive improvements can be prudently undertaken ; this once made evident, the increase of green crops to rear and fatten the live stock, furnishes the manure that increases the produce of grain crops, and adds not only to the increased wealth of the nation, and to its increased population, rendering these kingdoms thereby *independent* of a foreign supply of the necessaries of life, and of those great fluctuations in price which inevitably have ever followed a foreign supply, increasing the wealth of the importers for a time, and generally ending in their ruin, whenever a kind Providence sends a fruitful season.

As the post hour draws near I must conclude, to enable you to print this letter in the same paper in which you purposed inserting the portraits of "The Duke" and his dam.

I do not expect any artist can do them justice. They must be seen, and the more they are examined the more their excellence will appear to a true

connoisseur; but there are few good judges—hundreds may be found to make a prime minister, for one fit to judge the real merits of animals.

In great haste I remain yours truly,

THOMAS BATES.

KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, YORKSHIRE, *November 11th*, 1842.

SHORT-HORNS.

MR. BATES AND MR. PARKINSON.

(From the Farmers' Journal of November 25, 1844.)

The following paragraph appeared in our columns of Monday, November 11th, headed *Short-Horns*. We republish it, that our readers may see to what Mr. Bates is replying:

"Short-horns.—Mr. Bates having lately expressed himself very strongly against the merit of 'Cramer,' by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196) dam 'Cassandra,' by Miracle (2320), to Mr. Banks Stanhope, his owner offered to show that bull against any of Mr. Bates' bulls, under nine years old, at the next meeting of the Yorkshire Society, at Beverly; and Mr. Parkinson, the breeder of Cramer, proposed also to show against Mr. Bates' thirty Short-horned cattle, each on their respective farms; and although it was declared, in each instance, that the terms of showing might be such as Mr. Bates considered unobjectionable, he has declined exhibiting in either case."—

Correspondent.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Journal:

Sir—I was not a little surprised to see in your paper of yesterday, just received, an article headed "Short-Horns," which I presume has been sent you by Mr. Parkinson, or some one through him, as it refers to a letter wrote to him. However, having preserved a copy of my letter, I herewith send it you for insertion in your next week's paper, that your readers may know what I really did say to Mr. Parkinson.

I am, &c., THOMAS BATES.

KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, *November* 12, 1844.

"TO JOHN PARKINSON, ESQ., *Leyfields, near Newark:*

"Sir—Your letter of the 10th instant having been (as stated on the back by some postmaster) missent, only reached me this morning. You are wrong in stating that I have written *to disparage your Short-horned cattle generally. I do not know your Short-horned cattle generally.* In respect to particular blood, whether of yours or belonging to other persons, which I have known, I have ever spoken and written of it as my experience convinced me. I have done the same forty years ago, which I presume was before you were a Short-horned breeder (as I presume you are a son of Mr. Parkinson, the owner of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and I think I so spoke of that bull to him long before he was the purchaser.) What I said to Mr. Stanhope I said for his good. If he has not taken it so, I cannot help it; further experience may convince him as it has others, who have acknowledged to me afterwards that they found I was right, though they did not think so when I gave my opinion. I did so then for the good of those I spoke to, *and not to disparage*, as you suppose. It is not the first time that

my motives have been misconceived. As to accepting challenges, I have always declined to do so, except when any great object was to be attained *as a public advantage*. After exhibiting successfully for years together, for twenty-six years I never exhibited any cattle, and the best at that time (above thirty years ago), are now nearly extinct, and all I said of them has proved true, and such will be the case again of the stock that has sprung up unknown forty years ago. In so saying, I neither intend offending you or any one, but barely expressing my opinion founded on an experience of above sixty years.

"I trust I have said enough to convince you that I have no ill-will to you in anything I have said.

"Perhaps this may induce me in future both to decline showing as well as speaking of stock, as my object has been, by so doing, to benefit others and not myself. I remain, &c.,

"THOMAS BATES.

"KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, *October* 14, 1844."

To the Editor of the Farmers' Journal:

Sir—Since I wrote to you the above letter, I have your communication, saying "That it would afford you great pleasure to insert any reply from me to the article headed *Short-horns*, which appeared in the *Farmer's Journal* of the 11th inst." Relying, therefore, on this assurance I shall endeavor to compress a few remarks in as short a compass as time will admit, to send you by this day's post.

In the first place I must state why I made any remarks at all on the bull "Cramer." Mr. Banks Stanhope called upon me with Mr. Dudding, a neighbor of his, whom I had often had the pleasure of seeing here, and Mr. Banks Stanhope wishing to purchase two cows of me, each having a cross of the bull Norfolk (2377), in Herd Book 3d volume; and as I had fed off Norfolk's dam, and had found her the worst grazer I had fed for above forty years, I told him I sold them because I objected to that blood being in them, and asked a less price than I otherwise would have done had they been free of that blood. A pretty strong proof that I objected to that blood, and did not hesitate to say so, to my own disadvantage—but these two cows had since a cross with my "Duchess blood," which had greatly restored their former high merit—and wishing not to see that valuable blood again deteriorated, I asked Mr. Banks Stanhope what bull he meant to put to them, and not thinking well of "Cramer's" blood neither in sire or dam's side, I said, I had much rather he sent the cows, if he bought them, to any one of my own bulls, leaving him the choice of such bulls, and that he should have them served gratuitously rather than that they should be put to "Cramer," as he said "Cramer" was the bull he used; in so saying I had no intention, nor was I the least aware that offence would be taken at my offer—which was done on my part both in kindness to Mr. B. S., and to improve further the stock he was about buying; and as a proof that I am improving even upon the Duke of Northumberland's daughters, I have sold a heifer calf out of his daughter, at more money than I asked for the dam (this calf in her belly at the time) this time twelvemonth. And as I thought this cow better than the two he wished to pur-

chase, I offered her at the same price I asked last year in calf, and again in calf, to the same bull as last year, but Mr. B. S. said he did not like the cow and no more was said about her.

Now, in the autumn of 1843, Mr. Parkinson, Sen., saw one of his prize heifers shown at York in a sixteen acre field, as I durst not put any other cattle in, as this heifer had, previously to coming here, had the prevailing epidemic. I had granted the gentleman the privilege of sending her to one of my bulls, he having bought a bull calf of me some months previous to asking to have this heifer bulled; she had perfectly recovered of the epidemic before she came here, and looked well about her, but made no growth. Mr. Parkinson, Sen., (for I presume the Mr. Parkinson who wrote to me was the son of the purchaser of Sir Thomas Fairfax), remarked she had made no growth though she had so large and so good a pasture (having some other years carried sixteen head of my own breed of cattle, instead of only one, and the summer of 1843 was a good grass year). This showed candor on the part of Mr. Parkinson, Sen., pointing out the defect of the heifer, "*want of growth*," though of his own breeding and a prize animal.

When I wrote my letter to Mr. P., Jr., (the copy thereof sent for your insertion by a former post) I did hope he might have possessed somewhat of his father's candor, and was not the least aware he meant to bring the subject before the public eye, as he has done, not in his own name, but sheltered under the word "Correspondent." Now before I write more, I beg pointedly to say, I will not again reply to any feigned signature. If my remarks should induce Mr. P., Jr., to reply hereto, let him have the manliness to *put his name to it*, and he shall have a rejoinder as long as he pleases to bring the subject before the public, and you, as Editor, choose to give your columns gratuitously to the subject, and he may call the whole world to aid him in his reply. It is with great reluctance that I make this declaration, from a dislike to controversy, but "*Correspondent*," for such is the signature I have to reply to, says, "I have declined the offers of Mr. Banks Stanhope and Mr. Parkinson, Jr." I did so because I saw no good likely to arise therefrom. If I had accepted this challenge then every young, ignorant, conceited, purse-proud coxcomb, who began short-horn breeding without knowing in what a good Short-horn consisted, would probably have sent me such like challenge, and surely the public cannot expect that I should accept such challenges.

If the parties under the signature of "*Correspondent*" wish to have the demerits of the blood of "Cramer," I can furnish them with plenty to their hearts content. In the room where this is written a breeder from *the same blood* I object to in this animal, declared to me he had lost more than ten thousand pounds by breeding Short-horns, and he began with one of the best tribes of Short-horns then in existence, before Mr. Robert Colling went to Brampton, and he was some years at Brampton before he and his brother Charles began to breed Short-horns; and the Short-horns at Brampton, before Mr. R. Colling's day, were better than any he ever bred.

Now, this instance is not a solitary one, for two near neighbors of mine, when I lived at Halton Castle, in Northumberland, had the hardiest and best constitutioned stock of Short-horns, and they were two very large herds, and very prolific up to 1811, and the one lost all his calves but two,

and from the same blood as "Cramer," and it was for two years in succession. The other breeder's Short-horns all lived, but the former always said he was the greatest gainer of the two, for the latter person's stock became the most delicate, disthriving cattle that I ever saw, and continued so for above ten years, till they at last, many of them, died out, or would have done so, had they not been slaughtered; and till this cross no stock could be more hardy than they were, and such has been the case wherever I have known that blood enter any well-descended herd of Short-horns. With inferior, coarse, ill-bred cattle, such may go on; and many breeders, having this same blood, have resorted to coarse, ill-bred Short-horned cattle to try to restore their delicate constitutions; and this has filled the country with the very worst breed of cattle, called *improved Short-horns*, which now so generally prevails, and has brought, *justly*, a discredit upon Short-horns—for it is such as these that have ruined many breeders, and destroyed many a valuable herd; and I might fill all the columns of your paper by reciting instances—such as the blood of "Cramer," on his dam's side.

I shall now state my objections to the sire of "Cramer," Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196.) When I saw at Mr. Whittaker's his bull, called Fairfax (1023), the predecessor of Sir Thomas Fairfax, I asked him if he had ever used that bull, and he clenched his fist, turned round to me, and, with great vehemence, said: "Do you think I would use a bull of a tribe that do not give a drop of milk? I have never used him, nor ever will to my herd of Short-horns." Mr. Whittaker further told me that the great grand-dam of Fairfax bull was a cow between a *blue* and a *black* color; that she was bought for him by a jobber, who said that he had bought her at Stockton, and Mr. Whittaker desired me at different times to try and make out her pedigree, if she had one. I made many inquiries for many years, but no person ever heard of this *blue-black* cow. I was repeatedly told that she could not have been a Short-horn for they never knew a Short-horn of that color. Let Mr. Whittaker deny these facts, if he dare!

On Sir Thomas Fairfax being knocked down to Mr. Parkinson at a public sale, he said afterwards to me: "You don't approve of this blood, I know." And I replied: "Certainly not." And when Mr. Booth told me he had sold his half of Sir Thomas Fairfax to Mr. Parkinson, sen., I congratulated him thereon; he was not offended no more than Mr. Parkinson, sen., and they must thank "*Correspondent*" in your journal for this disclosure I now make.

When it was fruitless making any more inquiries respecting this *blue-black* cow, Mr. Whittaker put her down, *supposed by Chapman's son of Punch*, but without any evidence whatever. I give this as an instance of pedigree manufacturing almost as lucrative a trade as cotton manufacturing, and carried on at the present day with unblushing effrontery.

It is not three years ago I went to see a stock advertised for sale, and they were all stated in the catalogue of the sale to be descended from one animal, whose represented sire I had used. And he was cut when he left me, and I saw him soon after being castrated. The parties whose stock was for sale were honest, upright characters, and told me the year their father bought the calf; I told them I had had the use of that bull, and had

seen him cut, after having had the use of him one year, but that was more than six years before this calf was calved. They assured me they were totally ignorant thereof, but that the person they had appointed as auctioneer assured them such was the case. On the day of sale, on the auctioneer arriving, he called me out to a private place and told me he was as certain of the fact as he was of his own existence of the bull they were descended from, and I have little doubt he would have taken his oath it was true, although he had proof given him by an eye-witness of the fact, that the bull was castrated above six years before the calf was calved; and then turning round, and pointing to the large company that was assembled, he said: "You see what a company I have brought together, and what a high sale I will make by my pedigrees of this sale." And the same auctioneer has continued the same pedigree to the same animals since he was certain it was a fabrication. I mention this, by the way, to guard persons against the prevailing practice of pedigree-making.

This *blue-black* cow, to which I referred above, was put to a bull bred from a Galloway polled, *or hornless* (*without horns*), cow, and had yet a worse cross than this polled Galloway cow; for the Short-horn blood in the cross was one of the hardest skinned and worst handlers I ever felt, and gave no milk worth noticing. Now, I would ask "Correspondent" seriously, whether he can, from such blood, expect to breed good Short-horns? The dam of Sir Thomas Fairfax was a bought cow, not bred by Mr. Whittaker, and where can he find any good animals of note in any of her predecessors?

By extra feeding the worst of animals may be forced forward; to gain the applause of incompetent judges, there wants no proof; but how they are fed, whether on Indian corn, which I have never used, or what other forcing keep, we are not told, but this I am certain of, that a cow, the Rev. Mr. Berry said produced 16 quarts per meal, or twice a day, of milk at Mr. Whittaker's, never produced more than four quarts, or one-fourth of the quantity, going in my cow pasture at Kirklevington, and that immediately after calving.

Having furnished Mr. Whittaker with very many valuable Short horns, some at less than a tenth of their value, and not a twentieth part of the cost of what he had paid for much worse animals, and in vain urged him to send them to my second Hubback that he might see the difference between his produce and that of Frederick, (267 in first volume of Herd Book, and 1016 in the second volume of Herd Book.) He wished me to buy Gambier (2046) of him, being by Bertram, and having the Daisy blood, and from Lady Matilda, the highest priced cow bought at Mr. Charge's sale in 1828; I did so, and paid him double the price that I paid for Belvidere (1706 in third volume of Herd Book), which I bought soon after; and having both bulls in use at the same time, and having eight steers by each bull, I kept the sixteen together invariably on the same keep till the 19th of October, 1835, after they were two years old, when, for want of keep, I sent the eight by Gambier to Yarm fair, and they were sold at £12 12s. each. On the evening of the same day I offered the eight by Belvidere to the same person, that they might be fed together, at £17 each, and he refused them.

At the Easter previously I had desired two graziers from the neighborhood of Morpeth, who were attending Darlington market on Easter Monday, to put a value on each of the eight steers, all going loose in the same straw yard, where they had gone all winter, eating wheat straw; they valued those by Gambier at £9 each, and those by Belvidere at £10 10s. each. On the 13th of May following the eight Gambier steers averaged by measurement 36 stones each, and those by Belvidere 42 stones each. The eight steers by Belvidere were turned out in the day to a grass pasture, very bare, and got straw at night, all the autumn of 1835 till January the 12th, 1836, twelve weeks, and they were then not so good as they were at Yarm fair, the 19th of October previous. They had afterwards a few turnips, (not two stones per day each,) and some damaged linseed, the cost of which did not exceed 1½d. per week, besides straw and the cost of labor in boiling the linseed, and for a few weeks at first got a little bran mixed with it to induce them to eat it, and when so learnt, got only chopped straw mixed with the boiled linseed, which was bought by public auction.

These cattle were sold in Leeds market the first week in June, and averaged £34 each, averaging near 90 stones each, of 14 pounds per stone; those by Gambier, having the Galloway polled blood, &c., were sold 13 weeks afterwards at Wakefield, at £21 10s. each, making a difference in the price of the two lots of £12 10s. per head each—£100 difference in the value of eight steers! no small consideration in the profits of grazing, besides three months longer keep.

I meant to have reversed the cows to each bull the following year and then seen the difference, but Gambier got no calves after the first year, (not unusual in this tribe of cattle.) I however put the cows, that were to Gambier, the following year to Belvidere, and kept the produce in steers in much the same manner as in the former year's breed, and sold them in the same market that the Gambier steers were sold at, (viz., Wakefield,) and above three months earlier, being sold in May, and got within five shillings per head of the price the Belvidere steers were sold for the previous year; the prices of beef per stone nearly the same both years, 1836 and 1837. This proves, by a sure test, the contrast between Frederick's blood and that of Belvidere.

Now this is a *test of value* far different to what "*Correspondent*" *proposes.* The *opinion of men*, unless they have *judgment* and *honesty to act uprightly*, is of no estimation whatever. As a proof in point, I need only refer Mr. Parkinson, Jr., himself to his decision and that of his coadjutors, Mr. Torr, of Lincolnshire, and Mr. Anthony Maynard, at Richmond, last summer, at the Yorkshire Agricultural Society's Exhibition, (and these three took every pains in examining the different animals,) and the decisions of the judges at the Durham Agricultural Society's meeting at Stockton, within two months of the former, where the same bulls were again exhibited as at Richmond, and where one, unnoticed at Richmond, was placed before the two that got the first and second premiums at Richmond. After such frequent bare-faced, unprincipled conduct in men, to say nothing of the total want of judgment altogether, it behooves the conductors of agricultural societies to take some other mode of ascertaining merit than the opinions of men *incompetent* to such a task, and appointed by men who

are the exhibitors themselves. Mr. Parkinson, Jr., himself, had certainly great reason to be dissatisfied with the decisions of the judges at Durham in 1843, when Sir Thomas Fairfax himself was placed in the back ground, and a bull placed before him, without the least character of a good Short-horn, but the decisions at Durham in 1843, were praiseworthy in comparison to those at Stockton in 1844.

If Mr. Parkinson, Jr., chooses to reply hereto, he must put his own name thereto; it was to him I wrote, and only from him, having my letter in his possession, could that paragraph emanate which appeared in the *Farmers' Journal* of last Monday, week. I have never had any hand in appointing judges at agricultural shows in my life, and no person of judgment has said, or can say, I ever received a premium to which I was not entitled. But not a few persons have seen and said, how improperly my stock has been treated at public exhibitions.

I exhibited cattle at the Tyneside Agricultural Society's meetings from its first institution in 1804 to 1812, but never showed my best cattle, and was successful at every show (and those exhibitions were held sometimes thrice a year) till the last show in 1812, and I then showed better animals than I had ever showed before. One of the judges told me afterwards, that those who influenced the proceedings, decided in the room, before they went out to examine the stock, that I should never have another premium in that society, however excellent the stock I exhibited; and this gentleman, and others who knew the determination come to, advised me never to exhibit again, and for 26 years afterwards I never did, till the York meeting in 1838, although I continued my subscription to the Tyneside Society till it was dissolved.

In 1819, seven years after I had ceased to show, a breeder of Short-horns removed to the northern part of Northumberland from Tyneside, dined with me at the same table at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and after dinner he asked me, before a very large company, how my stock was going on—and I said I had not exhibited since 1812, and knowing the resolution that was come to, "that I was never to have a premium, however excellent the stock I exhibited;" he then said, "you ought not to reflect upon me seven years afterwards, for I avow myself to have been the proposer of that resolution;" and he set to work to defend himself and those who acted with him, "justifying their conduct" by saying "that they were perfectly right in so doing, as they had none of my blood, and having, for so many years, given me premiums, it was time to put a stop thereto, and act for their own interest alone, and help the sale of their own stock." This ended two years afterwards in the breaking up of the agricultural society in Tyneside, and the short-horned cattle of that district, from having been the best shows I ever knew, far exceeding any in the present day, as a whole, became the worst of any district I ever knew of, for in 1837, at the Hexham show, there was not even the vestige of a good Short-horn from Tyneside in Northumberland, and the premiums were nearly all carried away by strangers from other districts; and with the decline of good Short-horns, the agricultural produce of the district fell off to less than one-half to what I had known it on many farms, and probably never again will become equal to what it once was, while in other parts of the kingdom the agricultural

improvements have greatly advanced. This ought to be a warning to all other agricultural societies to prevent the conductors thereof being governed by selfish motives to advance their own interest, instead of the public advantage, for I have held, and ever will hold, that the prosperity of the landed interest, I mean landlord, tenant and laborer conjointly, tends to the prosperity of every other class in the state. Apologising for the length to which I have been drawn, unintended when this letter was begun,

I am, &c., THOMAS BATES.

KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, *Nov. 21st*, 1844.

P. S. I must add further—that I showed Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Fawkes, of Farnly Hall, and others with them, the Belvedere steers to which I have referred above, in the spring of 1836, while feeding here, and showed them Norfolk's dam, feeding in the same hemble—she stood with a cow by son of 2d Hubback (2683), whose dam cost £8 in a two-year old heifer, and this cow was only 48 stone at Christmas, 1835, and was, when sold at Leeds, estimated at 84 stones, having gained 36 stones (of 14 lbs. per stone) in 20 weeks, and increased in value in the estimation of the butcher, who bid £12 for her at Christmas, to be worth £32, being £20 increased value in 20 weeks, while Norfolk's dam did not increase in weight one-fourth as much, and was sold, I think, at £27, or £5 less than the cow by son of 2d Hubback; this I pointed out to the above gentlemen, and desired them to examine Norfolk's dam's rumps, as they had no fat upon them whatever, and yet it pleased the breeder of Norfolk to say that was owing (want of fat on his, Norfolk's rumps) to second Hubback; but they then had ocular demonstration before them that it arose from Norfolk's dam.

I have just received a kind letter from Henry Lister Maw, Esq., of Tetley, near Crowle, (whom I had not had a letter from for some time) informing me that he had offered to accept the challenges given to me, and adding, what I deem due to the public to know, that the editor of *Bell's Weekly Messenger* had abridged the letter he (H. L. Maw, Esq.,) sent to him; leaving out *a most important remark* he sent them, viz: "In a note I received from Mr. Bates, upwards of a year since, in reply to one of mine, referring to a match I proposed to make at the meeting of the Yorkshire Society at Doncaster, '*he informed me he made it a rule never to enter into matches or sweepstakes, and advised me not to do so.*'" "I thought this would have shown the public sufficient grounds for your not accepting Mr. Parkinson's match," &c.

MR. BATES AND MR. PARKINSON.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Journal:

Sir—I have read in your last number a long letter from Mr. Bates, in reply to a paragraph from a "Correspondent," inserted in your paper of the 11th instant. Mr. Bates does not attempt to deny the statement of "Correspondent," and he assumed that my son wrote to him, but I thought that he, and almost every other breeder of Short-horns, knew that I am the owner of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Cassandra, and the breeder of Clementi, Collard and Cramer. Mr. Bates is desirous that your readers should know what he really did say to me, but he has not stated that he had previously and gratuitously advised Mr. Banks Stanhope to get rid of Cramer,

and if it could not otherwise be done, that he should try to persuade me to take him again, which caused me to send him the letter whereof the following is a copy, and it may be published if you think proper.

The letter from Mr. Bates to you contains mis-statements, and it probably will be replied to by other breeders. In autumn, 1843, I and two friends saw Mr. Bates' herd, and after repeated inquiry, the heifer which I bred; and it was his remark and not mine that she was deficient in growth. She was, however, considered superior to any other Mr. Bates showed us of the same age. I cannot doubt that other parts of his letter are equally perverted and advise him to examine the color of the noses of some that he admits are pure bred Short-horns.

Mr. Bates may reply to this letter if he pleases, but I do not intend to continue the correspondence.

I had not the least idea of showing my cattle against those of any breeder other than Mr. Bates, but Mr. Lister Maw having identified himself with Mr. Bates upon this subject, I accepted the challenge made by Mr. Maw, and have agreed to abide by the decision of a judge he has proposed.

I make the following quotation from a letter I received some time ago, as it corresponds precisely with my own opinion—"*I think very little of what Mr. Bates says when speaking of his own Short-horns, and still less when he speaks of those of any other breeder.*"

I am, &c., JOHN PARKINSON.

Ley Fields, Newark, *Nov.* 28, 1844.

To Thomas Bates, Esq., *Kirklevington, near Yarm:*

Sir—It having been represented to me from various quarters that you have written in disparagement of my short horned cattle generally, and particularly in strongly advising that Mr. Banks Stanhope should not continue to use his bull "Cramer," which I bred and sold to him; I wrote to Mr. Stanhope to inquire if he were disposed to state a price for the bull, and intimated that I considered him superior to one for which I lately offered 175 guineas; and as I now want a first rate young bull, I should be glad to purchase "Cramer." Mr. Stanhope has replied "That he has not the least idea of parting from him, and that double the sum I had offered for the other bull would not induce him to do so."

I am authorised to state, that Mr. Banks Stanhope would agree to match Cramer at the next Beverly meeting, against any of your bulls, then under nine years old, upon your own terms.

And I hope you will agree to show thirty of your Short-horns, which I fully admit have, in many respects, great merit, on your farm, against thirty of mine, on this farm; but neither for premium nor sweepstakes. The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to be solicited by us to appoint the judges, with the stipulation that the usual expenses for their travelling, paid by the society at the annual meetings, should be defrayed *equally* between us; or, if you prefer it, I have not any objection that the unsuccessful exhibitor shall pay the expenses; or that any other proper arrangement shall be made for the cattle being shown, which shall be more agreeable to you. I remain, &c.,

JOHN PARKINSON.

Ley Fields, Newark, *Oct.* 10, 1844.

MR. BATES AND MR. PARKINSON.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Journal :

Sir—I have read in your paper of the 2d inst., Mr. Parkinson, sen.'s letter, with his name to it—not again sheltered under a feigned signature—and, as he says "Mr. Bates may reply to this letter if he pleases, but I do not intend to continue the correspondence." (I here quote his own words.)

Such being the case, I would be the last man to triumph over a fallen foe, and pity the man who could send such a challenge as he did, well knowing it would not be accepted; and I leave the public to judge, who have read my last letter showing the real pedigree from which Sir Thomas Fairfax is descended, that the only good thing in his pedigree is the small proportion of the blood of my second Hubback (1423, 2d vol., Herd Book), through Sir Thomas Fairfax's sire, Norfolk (2377, 3d vol., Herd Book), and as a proof of the superiority of second Hubback's blood, Norfolk was sold at Mr. Whittaker's sale in 1833 for 124 guineas, while the only other calf off Norfolk's dam (Nonpareil), by Frederick (267 in 1st vol., and 1060 in 2d vol., Herd Book), was sold at 31 guineas—just one-fourth of the price; this surely is a proof of public opinion that cannot be gainsaid. Mr. Parkinson has not dared to confront the statements I made of the pedigree of Sir Thomas Fairfax, "*though I told him that he might call the whole world to aid him in his reply,*" and I called on Mr. Whittaker, the breeder of Sir Thomas Fairfax, to deny the facts I stated if he dared; and I sent him your paper of the 25th ult., containing my letter, that he might not plead ignorance of what I had written. I consider it quite unnecessary to reply to the base insinuations, and the false statements contained in his (Mr. Parkinson's) letter; as all who have seen my stock know (if they speak the truth) how contrary they are to his insinuations. I have, however, unearthed the cunning foe, and brought him out to public view—his *paper pedigrees* will now be examined into, and I hope, in future, no unfledged goose *neither home nor foreign*, will be again caught by him; his pedigrees in the last Herd Book, will be mostly found to be all late purchases, of which, of course, he could know nothing from experience, and what very little good blood there is in them, is at a remote distance, though of that blood which he affects to despise in my herd.

Mr. Parkinson, sen., having withdrawn from the controversy he himself excited, the only other name contained in my letter was that of Mr. Whittaker, sen., of Burly. I do not mean to reply to any letters that may be addressed to me from any other persons but those two, as I am well aware many envious and malicious spirits would wish to draw me into controversy—chagrined, perhaps, as much as Mr. Parkinson and Mr. Whittaker at the superiority of the short-horned cattle I have so often exhibited during the last seven years; but let such persons first attempt to breed such Shorthorns, and they will find it impossible, unless they first possess the same blood.

When I began breeding early in life, I acted on sure principles and from data that can never deceive; and success has been the certain result, and my breed of short-horned cattle may yet be further improved from my own herd, and they can be improved from no other; and wherever they go, they carry their good qualities along with them. The renowned American statesman, Mr. Webster, who spoke at the Oxford meeting of the Royal Agricul-

tural Society in 1839, openly declared in his speech after dinner, "that he had seen the four successful Short-horns that had been exhibited that day, and he did assure the breeder of them that he has seen his cattle on the banks of the Ohio; and they were held, and justly so, in as great estimation in the United States of America as they were at Oxford." And that estimation has not been diminished; for in a letter which I have lately received from George Vail, Esq., of Troy, he says: "You will, no doubt, be much gratified to learn that *Meteor*, my young bull by *Wellington*, out of your Oxford premium cow, and from my Duchess cow by Duke of Northumberland, obtained the first premium in the first-class of Durhams, and there was also a premium offered for the best bull of *any breed covering the whole ground, and this premium was also unanimously awarded to Meteor.* This I consider a great victory, as there was a fine display of bulls on the ground, and perhaps the best display this country can produce. There was an imported bull from Earl Spencer on the ground, and one from Mr. Whittaker's herd; but there will be a full account given of this great State's fair at Ponghkeepsie, in the *New York American Agriculturist* and the *Albany Cultivator.*" And, I may here add, the stock from me taken out by Messrs. Bolden, of Hymen, in Lancashire, to Port Philip, in Australia, have been equally successful at their PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS. The whole of the *pretended improved Short-horn breeders* in these United Kingdoms may unite their influence, as did the influential breeders in the Tyneside Agricultural Society, to keep the merits of my cattle from being known; but wherever they are fairly tried, their merits will shine forth in *producing a greater return for the food consumed than any other breed of cattle that was ever known in the world.* Mr. Charles Colling, from whom I got them, repeatedly assured me that the first cow he bought of the Duchess breed, from Stanwix, of the agent of the late Duke of Northumberland, "*was the best cow he ever had or ever saw,*" and "that this first cow was better than any he could produce from her, though put to his best bulls which improved all other cattle." The cattle were in the possession of Sir Hugh Smithson's family (the grandfather of the present Duke of Northumberland) for two centuries, and the celebrity of them was kept up by paying the greatest attention to their breeding. Mr. Charles Colling bought this tribe in 1784, and in 1804 (twenty years afterwards), I purchased my first Duchess cow of Mr. C. Colling, my bull Ketton 1st (709, 1st vol. Herd-book) by Favorite (252) then in her womb. This cow calved at Halton Castle, in Northumberland, June 7th, 1807; she was kept on grass only, in a pasture with nineteen other cows, and made in butter and milk, for some months, above *two guineas* per week, or forty-two shillings English money. *Duchess* 34th (the dam of the *four Dukes of Northumberland bulls*) consumes one-third less food than my first Duchess (purchased in 1804) and her milk yields one-third more butter for each quart of milk. "And whilst the consumption of food is one third less, and the milk yields one-third more butter, there is also a greater growth of carcass and an increased aptitude to fatten. This cow is now in her thirteenth year, and has had ten calves. If these are not proofs of excellence, then let Short-horn breeders say what are, and where the like can be found."

I am, &c.,

KIRKLEVINGTON, NEAR YARM, *December* 4, 1844. THOMAS BATES.

SHORT-HORN "SENIOR WRANGLERS."

Under this title we present the public with a list of the winning Short-horns in the first class of bulls and cows respectively, at the yearly meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The want of such a list, accompanied by explanatory comments, has long been felt by the writer of the present article, and has no doubt been equally felt by others.

We restrict our labors to the first class of bulls and the first class of cows; partly because an extension of the plan would multiply materials to an inconvenient degree, but chiefly because the most significant and instructive lessons result from an exhibition of adult specimens of the Short-horn tribes. The character of calves (purity of blood granted) depends incalculably upon the skill of those who rear them; heifers and young bulls repeatedly excite expectations which are not realized in their subsequent history; but Short-horns matured by time and growth may be accepted as reliable, though, perhaps, favorable samples of the several families to which they belong, and invite judgment on the strength of properties fully developed and unmistakably apparent. Some sorts improve as they approach the point of maturity, some grow worse; in either case, the mature animal is the only fit example and the only adequate criterion. Our objections to one of the most fashionable Short-horn families of the day are founded upon the fact that the members of that family, as adults, seldom verify the promise of their state of veal. Yet amongst the idolatries in vogue, calf idolatry is becoming notorious. The gold medal has endowed it.

The value of the animals exhibited is far from being merely individual. If this were all, our shows would lack interest and profit. But the winning Short-horns are, or ought to be, representatives, and herein consists their importance. The herds which have produced *them* are supposed to be capable of producing others like them; if the same blood is at work the same "points" may be expected. As a general rule these conclusions will be established by facts. The Short-horn herd which sends forth a Short-horn winner may be safely looked to for the supply of good Short-horns, and accordingly a first prize is an advertisement equally beneficial to the owner of the successful animal and to Short-horn breeders who desire fresh blood.

OXFORD, 1839.

Duke of Northumberland (1940), bred by and the property of Mr. Bates.

Oxford premium cow (Herd Book, V., p. 752), bred by and the property of Mr. Bates.

Duke of Northumberland was the result of a combination of R. Colling's "Princess," and C. Colling's "Duchess" blood, in the proportion of three-fourths of the former and one-fourth of the latter. Down to the time when the two strains became united in the person of his dam, Duchess 34th, *in-*

breeding, to a considerable extent in each family, had probably not only preserved the original types, but also multiplied hereditary power. Mr. Bates bred in-and-in the descendants of Mr. C. Colling's Duchess 1st, and Mr. Stephenson those of Mr. R. Colling's "Princess," although in both cases with the addition of a little fresh blood. At length Duchess 29th and the Princess bull Belvidere were brought together, and the offspring of this alliance, Duchess 34th, bred, to her own sire, the illustrious bull at present under our notice.

To Duke of Northumberland the most extraordinary merits are ascribed. They are said to have been unprecedented *then* and unparalleled *since*. He has been called by those who knew bulls long before him, and who have known bulls of the present day, "the best bull that ever lived." He appears to have satisfied everybody that saw him, and to have realized the prevailing idea of short-horn beauty. We never heard but one qualifying criticism. "He was, if anything, a trifle *too long*," was the mild judgment of an experienced living breeder; and a gentleman whose services are frequently solicited, and sometimes obtained, as a judge at our leading shows, wrote of him the other day—"He was certainly the best bull I ever saw of that or any other time."

Oxford premium cow, by Duke of Cleveland (a son of Duchess 26th and Mr. Whittaker's Bertram), was out of Matchem cow by Matchem, grand dam by Young Wynyard. Beyond this the "Herd-book" gives no information concerning her pedigree in the female line. We may, however, assume, considering her character and the achievements of herself, her collateral kindred and their posterity, that the earlier maternal ancestors were purely bred animals of no mean order.

CAMBRIDGE, 1840.

Hero (4021), exhibited by Mr. W. Paul Putney; bred by Mr. Topham, West Keal.

Red Rose, 13th, afterwards Cambridge Premium Rose (H. B. V., p. 125), bred by and the property of Mr. Bates. Hero has only four crosses; the earliest, Mr. Champion's Cossack, nobly bred; the second, an unknown son of Colling's Major; and the two last as good as they can be, Raine's Young Rockingham and Crofton's Eclipse.

Cambridge Premium Rose, from which Mr. Bates raised his Cambridge Rose family, belonged to a tribe descended from Mr. R. Colling's cow, known as the American cow, an own sister to Red Rose, the dam of Pilot (496), with whose blood the Warlaby herd is so strongly impregnated.

LIVERPOOL, 1841.

Cleveland Lad (3407), bred by and the property of Mr. Bates.

Bracelet (H. B. V., p. 103), bred by and the property of Mr. Booth, of Killerby.

Cleveland Lad was by Short Tail, a Belvidere and Duchess Bull, and out of Matchem cow, the ancestress of the "Oxfords." Young Wynyard, the grandsire of Matchem cow, was a son of R. Colling's Princess; and therefore, through Cleveland Lad, his brother 2d Cleveland Lad, and the Dukes of Oxford, the present "Duchess," and other Kirklevington families have

received an infusion of "Princess" blood, in addition to the amount of it which Belvedere brought into Mr. Bate's herd. Cleveland Lad, as well as Oxford Premium cow, inherits the Chilton blood through Matchem.

A searching examination of the various lines composing the ancestry of Bracelet, one of the most admirable of cows, reveals, in close relation to her, the names of some of the noblest specimens of the early Killerby, Warlaby, and Studley Shorthorns. Through her sire and dam's sire, Priam and Argus, she is descended from Isabella, and Anna by Pilot, and from the Strawberry and Halnaby race; possessing, besides, more remotely in the line direct, the blood of animals which were selected from the best herds of their day, and became the foundation stock of the Killerby families. Bracelet, before visiting Liverpool, had given birth to Buckingham, by Colonel Cradock's Mussulman; and afterwards produced Morning Star, Birthday, Pearl, and Hamlet.

Mr. Bates had carried nearly all before him at the two previous shows At Oxford he took all the Short-horn prizes except a £10 prize for the best bull calf, which was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter; and in 1840, as we have just seen, he was victorious with Red Rose 13th. Happening to meet Mr. John Booth some time before the exhibition of 1841, he alluded exultingly to his past successes, and rather daringly of his future prowess. Mr. Booth met his defiant remarks with these quiet words: "I've got a rod in pickle for you at Liverpool." Bracelet, one of the most beautiful cows that ever was bred, a twin with Necklace, who rivaled her beauty, and even surpassed her in honors, was that rod.

BRISTOL, 1842.

Sir Thomas Fairfax (5196), exhibited by Mr. Parkinson, Ley Fields, and Mr. John Booth, of Cotham; bred by Mr. Whitaker, Burley.

Necklace (H. B. V., p. 726), bred by and the property of Mr. Booth, of Killerby.

It has been the lot of few bulls to win so many principal prizes as Sir Thomas Fairfax. He may be said to have been the champion bull of his day. An examination of his breeding discloses the secret of success. His sire, Norfolk, bred by Mr. Whitaker, adopted by Mr. Bates as a cross for the Duchesses, and used very extensively in the Farnley herd, combined the blood of Mr. Bate's Second Hubback with that of the Brampton Nonpareil, whose parents (own brother and sister) were both by the famous North Star (own brother to Comet), and from Mr. R. Colling's Young Sally. The dam of Sir Thomas Fairfax was a descendant of the Charge, Booth, and Colling strains, intermingled with some of those early Short-horns of whose antecedents the Herd-book tells us very little.

Necklace was twin sister of Bracelet, mentioned in the preceding division.

DERBY, 1843.

Musician (4523), bred by Earl Spencer, exhibited by Mr. E. G. Barnard, M. P., Gosfield Hall, Halstead.

Rosey (H. B. VII., p. 532), bred by Mr. Colling, White House; the property of Mr. T. Crofton, Holywell.

Musician, a pure Wiseton bull, directly descended from the Chilton cow,

No. 25, and her daughter, Clarion, was by Warlock, a son of Firby and Eloquence, by Mercury.

His pedigree comprises the names of some of the late Earl Spencer's favorite animals.

Rosey was a great-granddaughter of Mr. J. Colling's Rachael by Frederick; the three subsequent crosses being of the very best description. Her sire, Borderer, "alias Mr. Smith's Premium Bull," (bred by Mr. Smith of Shedlaw), was descended from the stocks, Messrs. Robertson, of Ladykirk, R. Colling, and some of their well-known contemporaries. The next bull was Colonel Cradock's Gainford; and the one beyond, Cupid, own brother to Rob Roy (557), whose influence proved so very great and so beneficial to the herds of the Raines.

SOUTHAMPTON, 1844.

Strelly (7560), bred by and the property of Mr. John Cooper, Thurgarton.

Birthday, (H. B. VI., p. 271) bred by and the property of Mr. John Booth, of Killerby.

Strelly was a three-cross bull; the best that can be said of his breeding is, that his father was well bred, being by Mason's Spectator (2688) out of a cow by Childers (1824), with a remainder of sound old blood. These elements, if not causes, are important conditions of Strelly's success.

Birthday, a daughter of the Liverpool royal prize cow Bracelet, claims descent, through her sire, Lord Stanley, from Mr. R. Booth's Lady Sarah, an own sister to Isabella by Pilot. Lord Stanley was a grandson of Lady Sarah; and his sire and dam's sire were noble representatives of the Castle Howard herd.

SHREWSBURY, 1845.

Cramer (6907), bred by Mr. Parkinson, Ley Fields; exhibited by Mr. J. B. Stanhope, M. P., Revesby Abbey.

Ladythorn (H. B. VI., p. 429), bred by Mr. John Booth of Killerby; exhibited by Mr. J. B. Stanhope, M. P., Revesby Abbey.

Cramer, whose father, Sir Thomas Fairfax, took first honors in 1842, and whose maternal cousin, Belleville, won a similar degree in 1846, belongs to a notoriously good and prize-gaining family. The excellent qualities of his dam, Cassandra (H. B. V., 146), have been inherited by numerous descendants in the female line direct, and have been transmitted also to the posterity of her sons—Clementi, Collard, and Cramer. The names of these bulls will be found to occur in some of the best genealogies of the present day.

Ladythorn was so nearly related in blood to Birthday, the winner at Southampton in 1844, that the same observations will apply, with very little alteration, to both cows. The only difference in their breeding is in the second cross, or dam's sire, which in the case of Birthday was Priam, and in Ladythorn's Young Matchem, the well known son of Mason's Matchem and the Killerby cow Blush.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 1846.

Belleville (6778), bred by and the property of Mr. J. M. Hopper.

Hope (H. B. IX., p. 399), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

On his sire's side, Belleville is descended from the herds of Messrs. J.

and G. Wood (of Kimblesworth and Whitworth) and Mr. Crofton of Holywell, through his dam, from those of Mason of Chilton and Mr. Shaftoe. Belleville's connection with Mr. Parkinson's Cassandra and Cressida family has been already intimated in the remarks on Cramer, the premier bull of 1845.

The classic names composing Hope's pedigree—Faith, Farewell, Flora, Leonard, Raspberry, Young Matchem, Isaac, Young Pilot, Pilot, and Julius Cæsar—render needless any observations on the superlative excellence of her blood. She was as grand a breeder as she was grandly bred. The royal prize cow Charity, the dam of Crown Prince, was her daughter, and Hopewell and Harbinger were her sons.

NORTHAMPTON, 1847.

Captain Shaftoe (6833), bred by Mr. Lax of Ravensworth; exhibited by Mr. Parkinson, Ley Fields.

Cherry Blossom (H. B. IX., p. 299), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

Captain Shaftoe, by the Ravensworth bull Mehemet Ali, and from a Shaftoe and Mason cow very closely allied to the dams of Cramer and Belleville, received through his sire the fine blood of Colonel Cradock, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. Booth.

The pedigree of Cherry Blossom, like that of Hope, sets forth some of the noblest Warlaby names, at once familiar and illustrious. She was by Buckingham, and was own sister of Baron Warlaby.

YORK, 1848.

Deception (7957), bred by Mr. Garne, Broadmore; exhibited by Mr. R. Keevil, Melksham.

Violet (H. B. VII., p. 589), bred by the Rev. Mr. Glaister, Kirby Fleatham; exhibited by Mr. J. M. Hopper.

Deception was got by Elevator (6969); his dam by a bull called Raffler (7391); his granddam by a bull called Consul (1868); and his great-granddam by a bull who rejoiced in the name of Gazer (7030).

Violet was a two cross cow. The first cross is imperfectly recorded, and the second presents a sire without a dam.

NORWICH, 1849.

Andrew (12396), bred by the Duke of Buccleuch; exhibited by Mr. W. Tod, Elphinstone Tower, Tranent.

Charity (H. B. IX., p. 295), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

Andrew was by a bull who does not appear to have been registered in the Herd Book, and of whom all we are told is that he was a son of Raine's Thorpe. The dam of Andrew was by Mr. R. Booth's Studley, and the granddam by Whitelaw, a bull with a very carelessly recorded pedigree, displaying good names unverified by accompanying numbers. Beyond Whitelaw there is some exceedingly fine old blood, chiefly Mr. Robertson's of Ladykirk.

Charity, the daughter of Hope, whose magnificent affinities we have

already mentioned, was by Buckingham, the sire, as will be shown in the course of these notices, of four royal prize cows. As the connections of Buckingham's dam, Bracelet (the winner at Liverpool in 1841), have also been considered, we need only add, in examining the composition of Charity's pedigree, the sire of Buckingham, Colonel Cradock's Mussulman, the offspring of an alliance between the Hartforth Magnum Bonum and Old Cherry.

Charity has become one of the most renowned of the Warlaby cows, not merely on account of her personal merits, which were of the highest order, but by reason chiefly of her near relationship to Crown Prince, the bull perhaps of all others bred at Warlaby who has most impressively stamped upon the Warlaby herd the qualities that have rendered it so remarkable during the last twelve or thirteen years. A gentleman who acted as a judge upon one occasion when she carried all before her, observed to us, "She was, considering all her points, as nearly perfect as a cow could be, and she is the youngest looking old cow I ever saw. She is as round as a barrel yet, and nearly as compact as ever." This was in the autumn of 1857, and her eleventh year had been completed. Charity was the mother of four calves at least—Crown Prince by Fitz-Leonard, Comfort by Leonidas, Cheerful by Lord George, and Sir Samuel by Crown Prince. Sir Samuel is of course both her son and her grandson.

EXETER, 1850.

Senator (8548), bred by the Earl of Carlisle; exhibited by Mr. Ambler, Watkinson Hall, Halifax.

Isabella Buckingham, (H. B. IX., p. 401,) bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

In Senator's three latest crosses the Booth element is present in very considerable quantity. The herds of Messrs. Whittaker and Wiley have likewise contributed in no contemptible measure to produce the blood of which his ancestry was composed. His pedigree, showing sound ingredients throughout, comprises names belonging to some of the most noted Castle Howard families.

Isabella Buckingham, the own sister of Vanguard (whose long-continued usefulness and extraordinary value as a sire, of females especially, have placed him in a position of eminence even among Warlaby bulls), and half-sister, by the dam, to Fitz-Leonard, the sire of Crown-Prince, was the third of Buckingham's daughters that gained the first prize in the first class at a royal show. The dams of her father and mother respectively were the Killerby Bracelet and the Warlaby Isabella by Pilot. Her maternal grandsire was young Matchem; not the Young Matchem mentioned in the notice of Ladythorn's parentage—there were two Booth Young Matchems—but his half-brother. Both these bulls were by Mason's Matchem; one was out of a Killerby cow, the other from a dam of the old Warlaby, "Carnation" sort.

WINDSOR, 1851.

Earl of Scarborough, (9064) bred by Mr. H. L. Maw, Tetley; exhibited by Mr. Wetherell, Kirkbridge.

Plum Blossom, (H. B. X., p. 526) bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

The splendidly bred bull, Earl of Scarborough, was a son of Mr. Bate's Roan Duke, of the Duchess, Norfolk, Belvidere, and old Stockburn blood. His dam's sire was Sir Charles Tempest's Saxe Coburg; and the rest of his pedigree consists of the names of Belvidere 2d, Bellerophon, and Kit, or Waterloo. The paternity of the great-great-granddam seems to have been doubtful.

Plum Blossom's name denotes the famous female line to which she belongs. She was the fourth Buckingham cow, to whom the highest first-class royal honors were awarded. But higher honors than any within the power of the Royal Society to give, awaited this admirable specimen of a pure-bred shorthorn of the truest and the oldest blood. Not three months after the show she brought forth one of the most illustrious sires of modern times, Windsor, to whom the name was given in commemoration of his dam's triumph in the face of all England; a bull who, though not the sire of a very *numerous* progeny, was the sire of none but animals of a superior class wherever he went, and, at Warlaby, of animals that will bear comparison with his celebrated dam. Plum Blossom, like most cows prepared for exhibition at the leading shows, was but moderately prolific. Before Windsor she produced one calf, Peach Blossom by Water King (11024) and after him with an interval of trial extending nearly over three years, the beautiful white heifer Own Sister to Windsor.

LEWIS, 1852.

Phœnix (10608), bred by and the property of Mr. T. Chrisp, Hawkhill, near Alnwick.

Butterfly (H. B. XI., p. 354), bred by and the property of Colonel Towneley of Towneley.

The sire of Phœnix was by Belleville, and from a cow of Belleville's blood. His dam possessed immediately three consecutive crosses of Mr. Crofton's bulls, Guy Fax, the Peer, and Bachelor (inheritors of the finest blood), preceded by Mr. T. Jobling's Wellington, R. Colling's Admiral, and some of the primitive shorthorns.

Butterfly was a granddaughter of the celebrated cow Brampton Rose, whose pedigree, representing in the foreground the herds of the Wetherells, the Collings, and Mason of Chilton, leads beyond, up to the earliest shorthorn records. Of Butterfly's sire (the late Mr. John Booth's Jeweller), we may remark that he was bred from animals which were own brother and sister *in blood*. His father (Hamlet, by Leonard) was a son of Bracelet; and his mother (Jewel, also by Leonard), a daughter of Bracelet's twin sister Necklace. The dam of Butterfly, Buttercup by Garrick, was out of the veritable Brampton Rose. Garrick, a well bred bull, owed his existence to a combination of very dissimilar materials derived from numerous sources.

GLOUCESTER, 1853.

Pat (13456), bred by and the property of Lord Berners, Keythorpe Hall, Rugby.

Vellum (H. B. XI., p. 733), bred by Sir Chas. Tempest, Broughton Hall, Skipton; exhibited by Mr. H. Smith, the Grove, Bingham, Notts.

We scarcely know what to say of Pat. His pedigree has some good names in it, but is certainly not what can be called a good pedigree. The half supplied by the dam is unexceptionable. In his sire's pedigree the name of Roderick Random occurs. This bull, formerly "The Kicker," a considerable prize-taker in his day, competed with Duke of Northumberland at Oxford.

Vellum, by Abraham Parker, a son of Lax's Mehemet Ali and Sir Charles Tempest's Lily by the Warlaby Brutus, was well bred also on the dam's side. Her pedigree goes quickly back to names connected with fine old blood.

LINCOLN, 1854.

Vatican (12260), bred by Earl Ducie; exhibited by Mr. Sandy, Holme Pierrepont, and Mr. H. Smith, The Grove, Bingham, Notts.

Beauty (H. B. X., p. 265), bred by Mr. Bannerman of Chorley; the property of Colonel Towneley of Towneley.

Vatican's pedigree has at its foundation materials connected chiefly with the shorthorns of Ladykirk, and is of a sterling character throughout. In the later crosses very choice miscellaneous ingredients coalesce. His sire, Usurer, communicated the Wiseton element. The sire of his dam, Mr. Whittaker's Petrarch, introduced an admixture of the Castle Howard and Warlaby strains united to the blood of Mr. W. Johnson's celebrated cow, Starville; and by the bull next in order, 2d Duke of York, the Kirklevington Duchess blood was imparted.

Beauty must be considered a pure Booth cow. Her sire, Victor, bred by Mr. Bannerman, was by Beau of Killerby (a son of Raspberry), the Killerby and Warlaby strains, free from any additional blood, were mingled; and the dam of Beauty was the late Mr. John Booth's Mantle by Marcus.

CARLISLE, 1855.

Windsor (14013), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

Bridesmaid (H. B., XI, p. 384), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

Windsor, a son of the royal first prize cow Plum Blossom, was by Crown Prince. Crown Prince was a son of the royal first prize cow Charity, grandson of the royal first prize cow Hope, and sire of the royal first prize cows Nectarine Blossom and Queen of the Ocean. The sire of Crown Prince, Fitz-Leonard, was from the dam of the royal first prize cow Isabella Buckingham, and by Leonard, the sire of the royal first prize cow just mentioned. Allusion has elsewhere been made to Windsor.

Bridesmaid's sire, Harbinger, was a son of the royal first prize cow Hope, and by Baron Warlaby, an own brother to the royal first prize cow Cherry Blossom. The dam of Bridesmaid, Bianca, by Leonard, bred by Bride Elect, and the bulls Brideman, British Prince, and Prince of Warlaby.

CHELMSFORD, 1856.

Master Butterfly (13311), bred and exhibited by Colonel Towneley, of Towneley.

Roan Duchess 2d (H. B., XII, p. 578), bred by and the property of Col. Towneley.

Master Butterfly was doubly descended, once through each of his parents, from Brampton Rose. His sire, Frederick, was by Mr. Lax's Duke (of Col. Cradock's Cherry tribe), and from Brampton Rose's daughter Bessy, by Thick Hock, a bull of Colling and Mason extraction. For the female line of Master Butterfly's pedigree, we refer our readers to the remarks on his dam, the winner at Lewes in 1852. Master Butterfly was sold, shortly after his victory at Chelmsford, to an Australian breeder, for the sum of 1,200 guineas.

Roan Duchess 2d, a daughter of Frederick, (whose family connections are treated of in the foregoing paragraph,) and of Roan Duchess by Whittington, has one of the most interesting pedigrees we ever analyzed. It shows a line of dams, fourteen in number, extending over a period of about seventy years, and proceeding from the excellent Sockburn short-horns. The sires of these females were, without a single exception, bulls of the choicest blood. The first of them, Whittington, the grandfather of Roan Duchess 2d, was by a bull of the Medora family, and his dam was descended from the strains of George Coates and Sir G. Strickland, with some splendid intermediate crosses. Then come, in the following order, Bate's 2d Cleveland Lad and Duke of Northumberland, Norfolk, Belvidere, Belvidere again, R. Colling's Lancaster, C. Colling's Petrarch and Major, and, besides these, five names having little or no record of breeding attached to them, as the animals they represent lived in a time when the family histories of our cattle were but negligently attended to. Yet these are names with which every one accustomed to examine Herd Book pedigrees is familiarly acquainted; they lie at the foundation of many of the noblest short-horned genealogies; and they possess universal authority as expressing the judgment and experience of the pioneers of short-horn breeding.

SALISBURY, 1857.

John O'Groat (13090), bred by Mr. F. A. Fawkes, Farnley Hall, Otley; the property of Mr. Stirling, M. P., of Keir, Dunblane.

Victoria (H. B., XII, p. 521), bred by and the property of Col. Towneley.

John O'Groat's breeding is one of the most diversified character. His pedigree, consisting of five crosses, displays, on minute examination of the various lines which meet in him, the names of animals bred by Messrs. Fawkes, Whittaker, Lawson, Ambler, Mason, Sir Charles Tempest, Earl Ducie, Colonel Cradock, and many other cultivators of the best short-horn tribes.

Victoria, by Valiant, a bull of pure Killerby blood, was from a four cross dam whose pedigree exhibits a mixture of various well known good families with others of obscure lineage.

CHESTER, 1858.

Fifth Duke of Oxford (12762), bred by Earl Ducie; the property of Lord Feversham.

Nectarine Blossom (H. B., XII, p. 521), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

Fifth Duke of Oxford represents the finest pure Kirklevington families. He was purchased by Lord Feversham at the Tortworth sale in 1853, when only five months old, for 300 guineas.

Nectarine Blossom, with her superb Warlaby pedigree, headed by Crown Prince, demands special attention on account of her distinguished kindred, as well as on the score of her own showyard achievements. Her dam, Hawthorn Blossom, (a half sister to Cherry Blossom,) produced, besides Nectarine Blossom herself, the Royal prize cow Plum Blossom, Bloom (the dam of Venus Victrix and Neptune), and the well known bulls Benedict and Highthorn. Many of the offspring of Crown Prince have reputations that render any eulogistic personalities altogether needless.

This is the second time the rival denominations of Booth and Bates divided the honors between them; the first occasion was at Liverpool in 1841. Fifth Duke of Oxford was acknowledged by Booth men to be a truly noble specimen of Kirklevington bulls; and Nectarine Blossom extorted from the admirers of Bates short-horns a cheerful admission of her true Warlaby type, combined with a more than ordinary exhibition of style and grace.

WARWICK, 1859.

Radford (15122), bred by Mr. Lythall, Radford, Leamington; the property of Mr. J. H. Bradburne, Lichfield.

Matchless 4th (H. B., XIV., p. 586. See Matchless 6th), bred by and the property of Mr. R. Stratton, Broad Hinton, Wilts.

An analysis of Radford's pedigree discovers the presence of Fawsley blood in the proportion of rather more than one-half. He is connected, through his sire's dam, with the Sylph or Charmer family, in which it has been said, "there is as much of the pure blood of Favorite (252) as can be found in any existing tribe of Short-horns;" and through the sire of his maternal grand-dam he is descended from the herds of Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Parkinson, and the Earl of Carlisle. Beyond these we have animals bred by Mr. Cartright, of Tathwell.

The brief lineage of Matchless 4th comprehends some sires of ancient descent. Of these, two of the most influential appear to have been Red Duke (8634) and Phœnix (6290), each from a grand-daughter of Mr. T. Jobling's Wellington (683), formerly Rockingham (560). Wellington—a son of R. Colling's Minor (441) by Favorite, and out of a cow by R. Colling's Phenomenon (491), also by Favorite—was let for fifteen successive years at £100 a year, and died at Mr. Bellamy's in Warwickshire.

CANTERBURY, 1860.

Royal Butterfly (1662), bred by and the property of Colonel Towneley.

Rosette (H. B., XIV., p. 863), bred by Mr. Wetherell; the property of Mr. Eastwood, of Swinshawe, Burnley.

Royal Butterfly and Master Butterfly (the winner at Chelmsford in 1856), were own brothers, and both out of the Lewes prize cow. Cases of this sort are of rare occurrence.

Rosette has a five-cross pedigree of mixed blood, the chief ingredients being derived from the herds of Colonel Cradock and Messrs. Raine, Lax, Booth, Stephenson and Bates. Her sire, Mr. T. Raine's Earl of Derby (12810), was one of the most symmetrical bulls of his day.

LEEDS, 1861.

Skyrocket (15306), bred by and the property of Lord Feversham.

Duchess 77th (H. B., XIV., p. 430), bred by and the property of Captain Gunter, Wetherby Grange.

Twice in the history of the royal shows the son of a premier-bull has succeeded to his father's honors. This was first done at Shrewsbury in 1845, when the first prize was adjudged to Cramer, a son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, the winner at Bristol in 1842; and the second instance was in the case of Skyrocket, whose pure Bates sire 5th Duke of Oxford was the first bull at Chester in 1858. Swift, the dam of Skyrocket, is descended in a direct line from a Booth family crossed latterly with bulls of Kirklevington blood, and of the various strains belonging to Lord Feversham. Mr. Bate's Liverpool first prize winner, Cleveland Lad, was one of Skyrocket's blood-predecessors. By the way, an inadvertent omission in Skyrocket's pedigree in the Herd-book may be noticed here. The bull Expectation (3749) is in the line of sires, and ought to have come in between Young Grazier and Emperor.

The connections of Duchess 77th are of extraordinary splendor. In her the purest and most fashionable Kirklevington blood is highly concentrated. Her sire, 6th Duke of Oxford, and her dam, Duchess 70th, were both by Duke of Glo'ster, and their dams both by 5th Duke of York. Sixth Duke of Oxford is own brother to Lord Feversham's Chester prize bull, 5th Duke of Oxford. At the Tortworth sale in 1853, Captain Gunter gave for Duchess 70th, then only one month old, 310 guineas, and he purchased 6th Duke of Oxford, when a yearling, at the Hendon sale in 1855, for the sum of 200 guineas.

BATTERSEA, 1862.

Lord Adolphus (18208), bred by and the property of Mr. Wood, Stanwick Park, Darlington.

Queen of the Ocean (H. B., XIII., p. 673), bred by and the property of Mr. Richard Booth.

By his sire (the Warlaby bull Cardigan) Lord Adolphus is at once half Booth; there is also a fraction of Booth beyond. The dam of Lord Adolphus, Lady Annabella, was a daughter of Mr. Wetherell's finely bred bull Whittington, from Lady Ann by Noble, a Booth and Mason bull. The rest of the pedigree, with the exception of two crosses (Mr. Spearman's Newton and Captain Barclay's Emperor), consists of Chilton names.

Queen of the Ocean closes our list. The first Royal bull was bred by Mr. Bates; the last Royal cow, by Mr. Booth. The Alpha and Omega are Bates and Booth. Queen of the Ocean is distinctively a representative cow; the embodiment of many generations of honored ancestors. Some of the choicest families belonging to the aristocracy of Short-horns are summed up in her. Beginning with Suwarrow and ending with Crown Prince, her pedigree, equally excellent in every part, comprehends a series of historic names identified with extraordinary merits and extraordinary successes. Her dam, Red Rose, was a breeder of winners. Within four years—that is, from the 5th November, 1854—she gave birth to five calves, all of whom have distinguished themselves in the showyard; Queen of

May, Queen Mab, Lord of the Valley, Queen of the Vale, and the subject of the present remarks, Queen of the Ocean.

From the preceding list it appears that at the twenty-yearly exhibitions of the Royal Society, fourteen first prizes in the first Class for bulls and for cows were taken by animals of pure Booth blood; thirteen cows and one bull. Four of the winners were bred by Mr. John Booth; nine by Mr. Richard Booth, and one (Col. Towneley's Beauty) by Mr. Bannerman of Chorley. Nothing like this has been done by any other blood. The Bates and the Towneley animals come next in honors. Six of the former, in the hands respectively of Mr. Bates, Captain Gunter and Lord Feversham, and an equal number of the latter (though one of these was the pure Booth blood cow Beauty) have carried off first prizes.

We add to the foregoing list, the prize awards of 1863:

WORCESTER, 1863.

Duke of Tyne (17751), bred by M. Spraggon, Nafferton Stocksfield, Northumberland; sire, "Richard Coeur de Lion" (13590); bred by Mr. Towneley, Towneley Park.

"Pride of Southwick," bred by Mr. Stewart, Southwick, Dumfries, Scotland; sire, "Mac Turk" (14872); exhibited by Emily, Lady Pigot, Branches Park, Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.

PRIZE ANIMALS WHICH RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM BY THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FROM 1841 TO 1863.

1841.

ARCHER (3028.)

Bred by Francis Rotch, Otsego county, N. Y., the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn. Calved in 1837. Got by Rolla (4991). Dam (Adeliza) bred by Mr. Whittaker, by Frederick (E. H. B., vol. 4, p. 26.)

STELLA.

Bred by Francis Rotch, the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y. Calved in 1836. Got by North Star (2382). Dam, Stately, by Young Denton (963). (E. H. B., vol. 5, p. 971.)

1842.

NERO.

Bred by and the property of E. P. Prentice, Albany, N. Y. Calved August 14th, 1837. Got by Ajax (2944). Dam (Prim). (E. H. B., vol. 4, p. 327.)

STELLA.

(See above.)

1843.

MAY DUKE.

Bred by Hon. Adam Fergusson, Woodhill, C. W., the property of L. F. Allen, Black Rock, N. Y. Calved February 18th, 1837. Got by Agricola (imp.), (1614) out of Cherry, [bred by Mr. James Chimp, Northumberland, England.] (A. H. B., vol. 1, p. 115.)

PANSY 2D.

Bred by Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; calved August 29th, 1836. Got by Ajax (2944) out of Sprightly by Washington (1566); Pansey by Blaize (76). (A. H. B., vol. 1, p. 210.)

1844.

METEOR.

Bred by and the property of George Vail, Troy. Calved 25th July, 1841. Got by Duke of Wellington, 55, (3654) [imp. by G. Vail] out of Duchess, [imp. by Mr. Vail, bred by Mr. Bates] by Duke of Northumberland (1940.) (A. H. B., vol. 1. p. 115.)

RED LADY.

Bred by ——, the property of James Lenox, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Calved in 1834. Got by Hubback, (2142); dam by Don Juan (1923.) (E. H. B., vol. 5, p. 841.)

1845.

O'CONNELL.

Bred by and the property of E. P. Prentice, Albany. Calved 11th January, 1842. Got by Sir Peter (5173); dam, (Moss Rose) by Barden (1674.) (E. H. B., vol. 4, p. 685.)

PHILOPENA.

Bred by and the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn. Calved 1842. Got by Archer (3028); dam, Pansy 2d, by Ajax (2944). (E. H. B.) (A. H. B., vol. 1. p. 212.)

1846.

SYMMETRY.

Bred by George Vail, Troy, the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y. Calved 30th July, 1842. Got by Duke of Wellington, 55, (3654) out of Duchess by Duke of Northumberland (1940). (A. H. B., vol 1, p. 131.)

LADY BARRINGTON.

Bred by Mr. Bates, England, the property of George Vail, Troy. Calved 1829. Got by a son of Herdsman (304); dam (Young Alicia) by Wonderful (700.) (E. H. B., vol. 1, 2 and 3., 1847, p. 390.)

MARIUS.

Bred by Earl Spencer, imported by Mr. Oliver, Westchester county, N. Y. Calved 1842. Got by Roman (2561); dam, Sophia, by Waverly (2820), the property of Bell & Morris, Fordham, N. Y. (E. H. B., vol 2, p. 181.)

HILPA.

Bred by T. Bates, England; imported by and the property of George Vail, Troy. Calved May 23d, 1840. Got by Cleveland Lad (3407,) out of Hawkeye, (vol. 1, p. 185) by Red Rose Bull (2493), by Rex (1375,) bred by Mr. Richardson. (A. H. B., vol. 2, p. 400.)

1848.

METEOR 2D.

Bred by George Vail, Troy; owned by Z. B. Wakeman, Herkimer, N. Y.; calved 1845. Got by Meteor (11811,) by Duke of Wellington (3654) imported; bred by Thomas Bates, Kirkleavington. Dam, Young Willey got by York out of Old Willey, imported. (A. H. B., Vol. 1, p. 238).

1849.

3D DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (5941).

Bred by Thomas Bates, Eng.; the property of J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; got by Duke of Northumberland (1940) out of Waterloo 3d by Belvidere

(1706), Waterloo 1st by Waterloo (2816), Lady Antrim by Waterloo (2816). (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 244).

CHARLOTTE.

Bred by E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, Albany; the property of S. P. Chapman, Clockville; calved Nov. 1840; got by Leopard (4213), out of Matilda by White Jacket (5647).

1850.

3D DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, (5941).

Above received certificate.

ESTERVILLE 3D.

Bred by E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, Albany; the property of George Vail, Troy; calved Sept. 1846; got by O'Connell (6258), out of Esterville 2d by Dan O'Connell (3557). (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 369).

1851.

EARL OF SEAHAM (10181).

Bred by John Stephenson, Eng.; imported by and the property of A. Stevens and J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; got by Earl of Antrim (10174), out of Primrose by Napier (6238). (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 138).

AZALEA.

Bred by ——; the property of L. G. Morris, Fordham; calved May 11, 1843; got by Magnum Bonum; dam (Victoria) by Lewellyn. (L. G. Morris' Catalogue of 1854).

1852.

HALTON (11552).

Bred by George Vail, Troy; the property of S. P. Chapman, Clockville, Madison Co.; calved March 27, 1855; got by Meteor 104 (11811), out of imp. Lady Barrington 3d by Cleaveland Lad (3407). (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 156).

RED ROSE 2D.

Bred by John Stephenson, England; calved Nov. 1846; got by Napier (6238) out of Tuberose by South Durham (5281); the property of John M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y. (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 532).

1853.

ROMEO (1369).

Bred by the Marquis of Exeter, Burghley Park, Eng.; the property of Morris and Becar, New York; calved April, 1850; got by Columbus (10063), dam (Juliet) by Fairfax Royal (6987). (E. H. B., Vol. 11, p. 229).

OXFORD 13th.

Bred by the executors of Mr. Bates, Eng.; the property of N. J. Becar, New York; calved January 7th, 1850; got by 3d Duke of York (10166)

out of Oxford 5th by Duke of Northumberland (1940). (A. H. B. Vol. 4, p. 504).

1854.

PRINCE ROYAL (880).

Bred by Henry Wells, Aurora, New York; the property of Thomas Gould, same place; calved August 15th, 1851; got by Duke of Wellington 55, out of Profitable 2d by Duke of Wellington 55. (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 216).

PHŒBE 7TH.

Bred by J. F. Sheafe; the property of L. Spencer, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co.; calved April, 1850; got by Duke of Exeter, 449, (10152) out of Phœbe 4th by Pontiac 125. (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 507).

1855.

CAYUGA.

Bred by John R. Page, Sennett, Cayuga county; the property of John Grant, Elbridge, N. Y.; got by Old Splendor; 767, out of Gipsy 2d, by Damon 48; Gipsy by Washington (1566.) (A. H. B., vol. 2, p. 112.)

DUCHESS.

Bred by, and the property of S. P. Chapman, Clockville, Madison county, N. Y.; calved June 25th, 1849; got by Duke of Wellington 55, (3654), out of Matilda by White Jacket (5647); Hart [bred by and imp. by the late Thos. Hollis, formerly of Blythe, England.] (A. H. B., vol. 2, p. 355.)

1856.

MAJESTY.

Bred by Ambrose Stevens, Batavia, N. Y.; the property of Thomas Gould, Aurora; calved July 23d, 1853; got by imp. Wolviston (1109); out of Gertrude by Paular, 807; Snowstorm by Duke of Wellington (3654.) (A. H. B., vol. 3, p. 157.)

BLOSSOM 2D.

Bred by George Vail, Troy; the property of O. Howland, Auburn, N. Y.; got by imported Duke of Wellington (3654). (E. H. B., vol. 4, p. 148.) Bred by Thomas Bates, Kirkleavington, England. Dam, Blossom, bred by Seth Hastings, Brainard's Bridge, N. Y.; got by Rockingham.

1857.

ECHO OF OXFORD (12821.)

Bred by N. J. Becar, Smithtown, L. I.; the property of E. Marks, Camillus, N. Y.; calved January 25, 1854; got by Romeo (13169); out of Oxford 13th, by 3d Duke of York (10166.) (A. H. B., vol. 3, p. 96.)

DAIRY MAID.

Bred by Ralph Wade, Esq., Coburg, Canada; the property of James O. Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.; calved January, 1850; got by American Belted

Will (12394); out of Clarentine, by George (12939.) (E. H. B., vol. 11, p. 12.)

1858.

DUKE OF OXFORD (2780.)

Bred by L. G. Morris, Fordham, N. Y.; the property of Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; calved July 27th, 1855; got by Duke of Gloster (11382); out of Oxford 17, by Lamartine (11662.) (A. H. B., vol. 4, p. 87.)

CLOVER.

Bred by, and the property of Samuel Thorne, Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.; calved April 5, 1855; got by Grand Duke (10284); out of Countess, by Third Duke of Oxford (9047.) (A. H. B., vol. 4, p. 302.)

1859.

HIAWATHA (1663.)

Bred by Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.; the property of John R. Page, Sennett; calved November 22, 1855; got by Young Balco (12426), 1124; out of Diana Gwynne, by Duke of Lancaster (10929.) (A. H. B., vol. 5, p. 94.)

MRS. GWYNE.

Bred by, and the property of Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.; calved April 18th, 1856; got by Grand Duke (10284); out of Mystery, by Usurer (9763.) (A. H. B., vol. 4, p. 481.)

1860.

ALTORF (2494.)

Bred by Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.; the property of Cooper Sayre, Oaks Corners, Ontario county; calved Sept. 29th, 1857; got by Neptune (11847); out of Agnes, by Lord Brawith (10645.) (A. H. B., vol. 4, p. 29.)

MIDGE.

Bred by R. A. Alexander, Kentucky; the property of James O. Sheldon, Geneva, N. Y.; calved 29th November, 1856; got by Grand Master (12968); dam Rosabella, by Bridegroom (11203.) (Mr. Sheldon's Catalogue, 1864.)

1861.

APRICOT'S GLOSTER.

Bred by and the property of Cass & Butts, Manlius, N. Y.; calved January 15, 1858; got by Duke of Gloster (11382) out of Apricot, by 3d Duke of York (10166). (A. H. B., Vol. 5, p. 18).

BRIGHT EYES 6TH.

Bred by S. P. Chapman, Clockville, Madison Co., N. Y., the property of George Butts, Manlius, N. Y.; calved March 14th, 1856; got by Halton, 556 (11552), out of imp. Bright Eyes 3d, by Earl Derby (10177). (A. H. B., Vol. 3, p. 325).

1862.

PRINCE OF WALES (18630) E. H. B. (5100) A. H. B.

Roan, calved July 12th, 1858; bred by R. Syme, Red Kirk, Scotland; imp. and owned by George Miller, Markham, Canada West; got by Tweedside (12246) out of Silky, by Baron of Kidsale (11156); Lady by Remus (11987); Young Lady Bird by Strathmore (6547); Lady Bird 2d by Playfellow (6297)—by Scrip (2604)—by Thorington (5472).

BERTHA.

Bred by Samuel Thorne, Thornedale, N. Y.; the property of E. Griffen, Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; calved March, 1859; got by Duke of Thornedale, 2787, out of Gloster's Bloom, by Duke of Gloster (11382); Bloom by Sir Leonard (10827). (See A. H. B., Vol. 6, p. 197.)

1863.

HOTSPUR.

Bred by the Executors of Wm. Harison, Morley Farm, Morley, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; the property of T. L. Harison, same place; calved May 15, 1860; got by Duke of Gloster (11382), 2763, out of Daphne, by Harold (10299). (A. H. B. Vol. 5, p. 96).

BLOOMING HEATHER.

Bred by Samuel Thorne, Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; the property of Geo. H. Brown, same place; calved April 23, 1860; got by 2d Grand Duke (12961), out of Gloster's Bloom, by Duke of Gloster (11382). (A. H. B., Vol. 6, p. 200).

Awards for Imported Cattle—shown in separate Class.

1854.

BALCO (9918).

Bred by Thomas Bates, Eng.; the property of Morris & Becar, New York; calved February 23d, 1849; got by 4th Duke of York (10167); dam (Wild Eyes 15th), by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649.) (A. H. B., Vol. 3, p. 42).

BLOOM.

Bred by Mr. Fowle, Northallerton, Eng.; the property of L. G. Morris, Fordham; calved January, 1850; got by Sir Leonard (10287); dam (Elvira), by Æolus (3733). (E. H. B., Vol. 11, 340).)

1855.

ST. NICHOLAS (13663).

Bred by Mr. J. M. Hopper, Newham Grange; the property of Hungerford, Brodie & Converse, Ellisburgh, Jeff. Co.; calved in February, 1853; got by Master Bellville (11795); dam (Zenobia 2d), by Belleville (6787). (E. H. B., Vol. 11, p. 236).

FRANTIC.

Bred by Robert Bell, Lancaster, Eng.; imp. by and the property of Geo.

Vail, Troy, and S. P. Chapman, Clockville, Madison Co., N. Y.; calved Sept. 3d., 1850; got by 4th Duke of York (10167), out of Faith by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3649). (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 389).

1856.

ST. NICHOLAS (13663.)

Received certificate as best bull. (See above.)

LADY NEWHAM.

Bred by J. M. Hopper, Yorkshire, England; the property of Hungerford, Brodie & Converse, Ellisburgh, Jefferson county; calved March, 1853, got by Belleville (6778,) out of Matilda by Belleville (6778). Madeline by Newham (4563). (A. H. B., Vol. 5, p. 341.)

1857.

MISS BELLEVILLE.

Bred by J. M. Hopper, Newham, Grange, England, the property of E. Marks, Camillus, N. Y.; calved February, 1853, got by Belleville (6778) out of Carnation by Goldsmith (10277.) (A. H. B., Vol. 4, p. 474.)

1858.

NEPTUNE (11847.)

Bred by John Booth, Killerby, England; imported by Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county; the property of W. H. Slingerland & Co., Albany; calved Nov. 4, 1850, got by Water King (11024) out of Bloom by Buckingham (3239.) (A. H. B., Vol. 4, p. 165.)

FINELLA.

Bred by S. E. Bolden, Lancashire, England, the property of W. H. Slingerland & Co., Albany; calved June 30, 1852, got by Grand Duke (10284) out of Fay, by Faugh-a-Ballagh (8082.) (A. H. B., Vol. 4, p. 353.)

1859.

GRAND TURK (12969.)

Bred by S. E. Bolden, Lancaster, England; the property of Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county, N. Y.; calved Dec. 31, 1852, got by Grand Duke (10284) out of Young Rachael, by Leonard (4210.) (A. H. B., Vol. 4, p. 116.)

LALLA ROOKH.

Bred by Mr. Townely, Townely Park, Burnley, England; the property of Samuel Thorne, Washington Hollow, Dutchess county; calved Dec. 3d, 1851; got by The Squire (12217) out of Lavinia, by Prince Ernst (4818.) (A. H. B., Vol. 3, p. 490.)

1860.

GRAND DUKE OF OXFORD (16184.)

Bred by Capt. Gunter, at the Grange, Wetherby, England; the property of James O. Sheldon, Geneva; calved July 29, 1856, got by 2nd Grand Duke (12961) out of Oxford 11th, by 4th Duke of York (10167.) (A. H. B., Vol. 5, p. 87.)

DINAH GWYNNE.

Bred by J. S. Tanqueray, Middlesex, England; imported by Samuel Thorne, Thornedale, N. Y., the property of J. R. Page, Sennett, N. Y.; got by Balco (9918.) (A. H. B., Vol. 2, p. 352.)

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